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10/553,827	10/20/2005	Mauro Rossotto	09952.0006	4000
22852	7590	12/02/2009	EXAMINER	
FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER LLP 901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413			DONABED, NINOS J	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/553,827	ROSSOTTO ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	NILOS DONABED	2444	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 7/28/2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 27,30-40,43-49,51 and 52 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 27,30-40,43-49,51 and 52 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/28/2009.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

This communication is in response to Applicant's amendment dated 7/28/2009.

Claims 28-29, 41-42, and 50 have been cancelled. Claims 27, 40, 51-52 have been amended. Claims 27, 30-40, 43-49, 51-52 are pending in the application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim 27-35, 38-40, 43-46 and 49 and 51-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (United States Patent Number 6,510,145) in view of Wojtowicz (Canadian Patent Application 2330707) further in view of Yasukawa (United States Patent 6437786).

Regarding **Claim 27**,

Kim teaches a method of providing multimedia service contents to at least one terminal via a wireless network, the method comprising: (**See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communication system**)

generating at least one delivery packet containing the multimedia service contents; (**See Column 5 Lines 18-63 and Claims 1, 10, and 12, Kim discloses generating of packets**)

transmitting the at least one delivery packet at the least one terminal; (**See abstract and Column 6 Lines 10-30, Kim discloses transmitting of packets to a terminal**)

receiving the at least one delivery packet at the at least one terminal; and (**See Column 6 Line 66 - Column 7 Line 26, Column 2 Lines 23-47, and Claim 3, Kim discloses receiving of voice packets at a terminal**)

Kim does not explicitly teach further containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at the at least one terminal or presenting the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal in a manner defined by the received service logic.

Wojtowicz teaches containing a corresponding information defining how the service contents are presented at the at least one terminal and presenting the received service contents at the at least one terminal. (**See page 8 line 10 - page 9 line 5, Wojtowicz teaches defining how the service contents will be presented at a given terminal.**)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combining Wojtowicz with Kim because both deal with transferring of multimedia data packets from a base station to a terminal. The advantage of Wojtowicz is that the Maui Server has a layout manager which sets the

resolution of the graphics based on the specific client device the transfer is being made to. **(See pages 1-2 and 8-9, Wojtowicz.)**

Wojtowicz does not explicitly teach service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at the at least one terminal.

Yasukawa teaches service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at the at least one terminal and presenting the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal in a manner defined by the received service logic. **(See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa teaches image control content (service logic) which determines how multimedia contents will be presented at a projector terminal)**

generating the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service. **(See column 3 line 33 – column 4 line 36, Yasukawa.)**

installing a new software cartridge in the delivery application logic, the installed software cartridge associated with a new multimedia service; and **(See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

generating a service logic corresponding to the new multimedia service using software stored in the installed software cartridge. **((See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combine Yasukawa with Kim and Wojtowicz because both deal with transferring of data from a server to a terminal device. The advantage of incorporating Yasukawa's "service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at the at least one terminal and presenting the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal in a manner defined by the received service logic" into the teachings of Kim and Wojtowicz is that it makes the system less limiting in the sense of where the multimedia data can be viewed thus making the system more robust and efficient.

Regarding **Claim 30**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: providing at least one of a presentation module and an interaction module at the at least one terminal, the presentation module configured to present the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal and the interaction module configured to facilitate user interaction between the received multimedia service contents and a user at the at least one terminal (**See column 6 line 40 – column 7 line 25, Yasukawa.**)

Motivation is the same as for claim 27.

Regarding **Claim 31**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising:

presenting the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal using at least one sequence of screens linked one to another according to the received service logic. (**See column 6 line 40 – column 7 line 25, Yasukawa.**)

Motivation is the same as for claim 27.

Regarding **Claim 32**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: providing a plurality of multimedia content building blocks associated with a plurality of multimedia services, wherein the service logic defines how different multimedia content building blocks are presented at the at least one terminal in order to implement one or more multimedia services at the at least one terminal. (**See column 2 line 40 – column 3 line 25, Yasukawa.**)

Motivation is the same as for claim 27.

Regarding **Claim 33**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: the steps of generating the at least one delivery packet using a service standard template. (**See Column 3 Lines 36-63, Kim discloses a CDMA standard mobile communications network**)

Regarding **Claim 34**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 33, wherein the service standard template is defined in a markup language. (**See Column 1 Lines 24 – 35, Kim discloses the Internet which has a markup language**)

Regarding **Claim 35**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: using a mobile communications network as the wireless network. (**See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communications network**)

Regarding **Claim 38**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: transmitting the at least one delivery packet via a transport protocol selected from the group consisting of MMS, HTTP and HTTPS. (**See Page 11, Wojtowicz.**)

Motivation is the same as for claim 27.

Regarding **Claim 39**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 27, further comprising: providing the at least one terminal with at least one of a presentation module and an interaction module, the presentation module configured to present the received multimedia service contents at the at least one terminal and the interaction module configured to facilitate user interaction between the received multimedia service

contents and a user at the at least one terminal; and **(See column 6 line 40 – column 7 line 25, Yasukawa.)**

providing the at least one terminal with an interpreter module configured to convert the received multimedia service contents into a form suitable for input into at least one of the presentation module and interaction module. **(See column 6 line 40 – column 7 line 25, Yasukawa.)**

Motivation is the same as for claim 27.

Regarding claim 40,

Kim teaches a client-server system, comprising: **(See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communication system)**

a server configured to generate at least one delivery packet containing multimedia service contents ; **(See Column 5 Lines 18-63 and Claims 1, 10, and 12, Kim discloses generating of packets)**

at least one client terminal configured to receive the at least one delivery packet and present the received multimedia service contents in a manner defined by the received service logic; **(See Column 6 Line 66 - Column 7 Line 26, Column 2 Lines 23-47, and Claim 3, Kim discloses receiving of voice packets at a terminal)**

a wireless network for transmitting the at least one delivery packet from the server to the at least one client terminal. **(See Column 6 Line 66 - Column 7 Line 26, Column 2 Lines 23-47, and Claim 3, Kim)**

Kim does not explicitly teach further containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at a client terminal,

Wojtowicz teaches containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at a client terminal, (**See page 8 line 10 - page 9 line 5, Wojtowicz teaches defining how the service contents will be presented at a given terminal.**)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combining Wojtowicz with Kim because both deal with transferring of multimedia data packets from a base station to a terminal. The advantage of incorporating containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at a client terminal of Wojtowicz into Kim is that the Maui Server has a layout manager which sets the resolution of the graphics based on the specific client device the transfer is being made to. (**See pages 1-2 and 8-9, Wojtowicz.**)

Wojtowicz does not explicitly teach wherein the server is configured to generate the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service,

Yasukawa teaches wherein the server is configured to generate the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services,

each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service, and  
**(See column 3 line 33 – column 4 line 36, Yasukawa.)**

wherein the server is configured to install a new software cartridge in the delivery application logic, **(See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

the installed software cartridge associated with a new multimedia service, the server further configured to generate a service logic corresponding to the new multimedia service using software stored in the installed software cartridge; **((See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combine Yasukawa with Kim and Wojtowicz because both deal with transferring of data from a server to a terminal device. The advantage of incorporating Yasukawa's "wherein the server is configured to generate the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service into the teachings of Kim and Wojtowicz is that it makes the system less limiting in the sense of where the multimedia data can be viewed thus making the system more robust and efficient.

Regarding claim 43,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 40, wherein the server is configured to provide a plurality of multimedia content building blocks associated with

a plurality of multimedia services, wherein the service logic defines how different multimedia content building blocks are presented at the at least one client terminal in order to implement one or more multimedia services at the at least one client terminal.

**(See column 6 line 40 – column 7 line 25, Yasukawa.)**

Motivation is the same as for claim 40.

Regarding claim 44,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 40, wherein the server is configured to generate the at least one delivery packet using a service standard template. **(See Column 3 Lines 36-63, Kim)**

Regarding claim 45,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 44, wherein the service template is defined in a markup language. **(See Column 1 Lines 24 – 35, Kim discloses the Internet which has a markup language)**

Regarding claim 46,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 40, wherein the wireless network is a mobile communications network. **(See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communications network)**

Regarding claim 49,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 40, wherein the at least one delivery packet is transmitted to the at least one terminal via a transport protocol selected from the group consisting of MMS, HTTP and HTTPS. (**See Page 11, Wojtowicz.**)

Motivation is the same as for claim 40

Regarding claim 51,

Kim teaches a server, comprising: (**See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communication system**)

a delivery application logic configured to generate at least one delivery packet containing multimedia service contents ; (**See Column 5 Lines 18-63 and Claims 1, 10, and 12, Kim discloses generating of packets**)

and a transmitter adapted to transmit the at least one delivery packet over a wireless network to at least one client terminal. (**See Column 6 Line 66 - Column 7 Line 26, Column 2 Lines 23-47, and Claim 3, Kim**)

Kim does not explicitly teach further containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at one or more client terminals,

Wojtowicz teaches containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at one or more client terminals, (**See page 8 line 10 - page 9 line 5, Wojtowicz teaches defining how the service contents will be presented at a given terminal.**)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combining Wojtowicz with Kim because both deal with transferring of multimedia data packets from a base station to a terminal. The advantage of incorporating containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at a client terminal of Wojtowicz into Kim is that the Maui Server has a layout manager which sets the resolution of the graphics based on the specific client device the transfer is being made to. (**See pages 1-2 and 8-9, Wojtowicz.**)

Wojtowicz does not explicitly teach the delivery application logic comprising a plurality of software cartridges, each software cartridge containing software associated with service logic for a different multimedia service,

Yasukawa teaches wherein the delivery application logic comprising a plurality of software cartridges, each software cartridge containing software associated with service logic for a different multimedia service, (**See column 3 line 33 – column 4 line 36, Yasukawa.**)

wherein the delivery application logic is configured to generate the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in the delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, and **See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.**)

wherein the server is configured to install a new software cartridge in the delivery application logic, the installed software cartridge associated with a new multimedia service, the server further configured to generate a service logic corresponding to the

new multimedia service using software stored in the installed software cartridge; ((**See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.**))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combine Yasukawa with Kim and Wojtowicz because both deal with transferring of data from a server to a terminal device. The advantage of incorporating Yasukawa's "wherein the server is configured to generate the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service into the teachings of Kim and Wojtowicz is that it makes the system less limiting in the sense of where the multimedia data can be viewed thus making the system more robust and efficient.

Regarding claim 52,

Kim teaches computer-readable medium comprising computer- executable instructions that are directly loadable in a memory of a computer and comprising software code portions for implementing multimedia services in a terminal of a wireless network, the software code portions comprising: : (**See abstract, Kim discloses a mobile communication system**)

a presentation module configured to present multimedia service contents (**See Column 5 Lines 18-63 and Claims 1, 10, and 12, Kim discloses a presentation model configured to present multimedia contents**)

an interaction module configured to facilitate user interaction between the multimedia service contents and a user at the terminal; and (**See Column 6 Line 66 - Column 7 Line 26, Column 2 Lines 23-47, and Claim 3, Kim discloses receiving of voice packets at a terminal**)

Kim does not explicitly teach present multimedia service contents in a manner defined by a corresponding service logic

Wojtowicz teaches present multimedia service contents in a manner defined by a corresponding service logic an interpreter module configured to convert at least one delivery packet into a form suitable for input into at least one of the presentation module and the interaction module,

**(See page 8 line 10 - page 9 line 5, Wojtowicz teaches defining how the service contents will be presented at a given terminal.)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combining Wojtowicz with Kim because both deal with transferring of multimedia data packets from a base station to a terminal. The advantage of incorporating containing a corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at a client terminal of Wojtowicz into Kim is that the Maui Server has a layout manager which sets the resolution of the graphics based on the specific client device the transfer is being made to. (**See pages 1-2 and 8-9, Wojtowicz.**)

Wojtowicz does not explicitly teach wherein the corresponding service logic is generated using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery

application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service, and wherein the software code portions are configured to install a new software cartridge in the delivery application logic,

Yasukawa teaches the at least one delivery packet containing the multimedia service contents and further containing the corresponding service logic defining how the multimedia service contents are presented at the terminal, and wherein the corresponding service logic is generated using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, **(See column 3 line 33 – column 4 line 36, Yasukawa.)**

each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service, and wherein the software code portions are configured to install a new software cartridge in the delivery application logic, , **(See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

the installed software cartridge associated with a new multimedia service, and further configured to generate a service logic corresponding to the new multimedia service using software stored in the installed software cartridge. **((See column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45, Yasukawa.)**

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have known to combine Yasukawa with Kim and Wojtowicz because both deal with transferring of data from a server to a terminal device. The advantage of incorporating Yasukawa's "wherein the server is configured to generate

the corresponding service logic using software stored in at least one software cartridge installed in a delivery application logic common to a plurality of multimedia services, each software cartridge containing software specific to a given multimedia service into the teachings of Kim and Wojtowicz is that it makes the system less limiting in the sense of where the multimedia data can be viewed thus making the system more robust and efficient.

3. Claim 36, 37, 47, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (United States Patent Number 6,510,145) in view of Wojtowicz (Canadian Patent Number 2330707) further in view of Yasukawa (United States Patent 6437786) further in view of official notice.

Regarding **Claim 36**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 35.

Kim further teaches a CDMA mobile communications system. (**See Column 3 Lines 36-63**)

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa do not explicitly teach the step of selecting said mobile communications network as one of a GPRS and a UMTS network.

Examiner takes official notice on the step of selecting said mobile communications network as one of a GPRS and a UMTS network because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a CDMA mobile network in place of a GPRS or a UMTS network because a

CDMA network can accommodate many users on the same frequency and at the same time.

Regarding **Claim 37**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the method of claim 36.

Kim further teaches a CDMA mobile communications system. (**See Column 3 Lines 36-63**)

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa do not explicitly teach the step of transmitting said delivery packets via the data channel of said one of a GPRS and a UMTS network.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a CDMA mobile network in place of a GPRS or a UMTS network because a CDMA network can accommodate many users on the same frequency and at the same time.

Regarding **Claim 47**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 46.

Kim further teaches a CDMA mobile communications system. (**See Column 3 Lines 36-63**)

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa do not explicitly teach the step of transmitting said delivery packets via the data channel of said one of a GPRS and a UMTS network.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a CDMA mobile network in place of a GPRS or a UMTS

network because a CDMA network can accommodate many users on the same frequency and at the same time.

Regarding **Claim 48**,

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa teach the system of claim 47.

Kim further teaches a CDMA mobile communications system. (**See Column 3 Lines 36-63**)

Kim, Wojtowicz, and Yasukawa do not explicitly teach the step of selecting said mobile communications network as one of a GPRS and a UMTS network.

Examiner takes official notice on the step of selecting said mobile communications network as one of a GPRS and a UMTS network because it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a CDMA mobile network in place of a GPRS or a UMTS network because a CDMA network can accommodate many users on the same frequency and at the same time

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 7/28/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's Argument A: The Applicant argues that neither Yasukawa, Kim, nor Wojtowicz, nor any combination thereof, teaches or suggests "at least one delivery

packet containing the multimedia service contents and further containing corresponding service logic.

Examiner's Response: Examiner respectfully disagrees and points to column 2 line 43 – column 3 line 45 and column 6 line 50 to column 7 line 20 of Yasukawa. The passages teach image packet data and image controlling data which are generated and sent from the server to the client, in this case a projector. Furthermore the image data is then displayed on/by the client and controlled by the image controlling data. Thus the image data have image controlling data which dictates how the image data will be presented. For at least the above mentioned reasons, the prior art of record does indeed cover the claim limitations.

Applicant's Argument B: Yasukawa does not teach or suggest using a wireless network, and it would not have been obvious to modify Yasukawa to use a wireless network.

Examiner's Response: Examiner respectfully disagrees and points to Yasukawa, abstract and figure 4 and column 3 lines 3-65 teaches a network projector system, and furthermore Kim column 3 line 45 to column 4 line 1 which clearly shows a wireless system.

### ***Conclusion***

4. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed** to (571) 272-8300 or **mailed** to:

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

***Hand-delivered responses should be brought to***  
Customer Service Window  
Randolph Building  
401 Dulany Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NINOS DONABED whose telephone number is (571)270-3526. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 7:30 AM-5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Vaughn can be reached on (571) 272-3922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/N. D./

Examiner, Art Unit 2444

/William C. Vaughn, Jr./

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2444